

MAY PHOTOGRAPH

THE HUMAN HEART.

Edison Thinks It Not Impossible with Improved Tubes and Sensitized Plates.

Is Preparing More Delicate Apparatus for His Proposed Brain Shadow Experiment.

HEATED PLATES AMONG HIS TESTS.

Will Make His First Trials Upon the Brain by Sensitized Films Placed Within the Mouth—Pictures by Telephone.

Mr. Edison is not yet ready to make the attempt to photograph the brain of a living human being, simply because he will not make an attempt until there is some reasonable assurance of success. He was at work all Monday night, with the exception of the four hours he slept, and was hard at it again all day yesterday. His experiments have in view the object of securing the most sensitive kind of plates and the best conditions of light from the tube. He feels that he has accomplished his object as far as the tube is concerned, and is now experimenting with plates heated in a box to various degrees of temperature to ascertain which will secure the greatest amount of sensitiveness.

Before the full experiment is made he will first try to secure sectional pictures by placing small photographic films enclosed in rubber cases inside the mouth and sending the rays through the top or side of the head. By this means he hopes to get a better shadow of the brain structure, as the rays will not have to penetrate so much substance. Yesterday afternoon he photographed through layers of wood each half an inch in thickness and piled one upon the other to make a pyramid so that he could judge with some degree of accuracy when he had found the greatest amount of penetration to be attained by the rays.

He succeeded in penetrating, in that way, wood to the thickness of one and a quarter inches with an hour's exposure, but will not proceed with the crucial test until he finds he can penetrate two and a half inches of wood. Otherwise, he thinks, the attempt would be useless.

PHOTOGRAPHING THROUGH A FUNNEL. He made an attempt yesterday to secure a photograph through a funnel to see if the rays might not in that way be concentrated. The image on the plate seemed to indicate that the rays had been reflected from the inside of the tube, for there was a distinct shadow on both sides of the central image. He proposes to use a larger and more perfect tube in some later experiments.

He will also try to secure a print from rays that are reflected from the surface of a highly polished mirror, upon a plate hidden behind a steel plate to intercept direct rays from the tubes.

An experiment was made yesterday morning to determine the power of resistance to the cathode rays of various minerals and organic substances. To this end a cardboard containing thirty specimens of many different substances was placed between the Crookes tubes and the plate and some interesting results secured.

Iron, brass, lead, tin, antimony, bismuth, cadmium, platinum, copper, zinc, silver and glass phosphoric acid were found to be almost impervious to the rays. Guttapercha, slate, ivory, vulcanized rubber, phosphoric cylinder substance and hard rubber offered considerably less resistance. Rosin, stearic acid, asphalt, albumen and soft rubber left but faint traces, and the rays went through aluminum, gelatin, shellac, boracic acid, paper, camphor and amber without leaving any discernible trace on the plate.

The inventor demonstrated that it made practically no difference whether the sensitive plate was eight or seventeen inches from the tube, as the shadow on the plate was just about the same at either distance; but for most of his experiments he maintained a distance of but four inches between the light tube and the object to be photographed. He said it was his desire to photograph from a distance of three feet if he could, in order to do away with the distortion on the edges of the plate.

SHADOW PICTURE OF THE BRAIN. Mr. Edison was asked what sort of a picture he expected to get of a man's brain and said that he would succeed in making a shadow photograph of the brain, though the skull is much more opaque than the tissue of the brain, if the rays will penetrate the skull; but he believes that the shadows of the skull thrown upon the plate will not interfere with the picture of the brain that might be reflected.

"Would it be possible for you to photograph a man's heart through his body?" he was asked. "Certainly," was the reply; "but I don't want to try till I ascertain by preliminary experiment the most powerful rays that can be made available, the proper distance, and the most sensitive of plates. Then I shall be ready to photograph anything."

"What other experiments have you in view?" "I am going to try what I can do through a telephone," he said. "I don't know what the result might be, but a ray of light might possibly be sent over the wire and make a picture at the other end. You never know when the unexpected will happen."

"Would you attach a Crookes tube to the end of the wire?" "No; just hold the plate up there." "What will the picture represent?" "Of course I don't know that I shall get anything."

K RAY AT WELLESLEY.

The Famous Women's College Develops a Successful Roentgen Light Experiment.

Boston, Feb. 11.—Prof. Whiting, of Wellesley College, comes to the front among the Roentgen light experimenters with the news that she has obtained her best result through the simplest methods.

"The first work that I did was in the spirit of inquiry," she said. "I wished to see if the thing could be done. I placed some metal objects in a wooden box, to be exact, a pair of pliers and a picture book. Then I used a Ritchie induction tube, which furnished the high tension of electricity required for the excitement of the Crookes tube. The plates used were just ordinary plates. The first picture that I got was a very faint shadow of the objects in the box."

box. This convinced me that the thing could really be done.

"After that we tried the alternating current from a dynamo and a stronger induction coil, but did not obtain results nearly so good. In fact, all my work leads me to say that the very simple method of using a battery as effective as the dynamo run, if not more so. By this simpler method we have photographed the lead in a lead pencil, the iron in the handle of a tool, and a piece of lead about the size of a bullet that had become lodged in a turkey's leg."

"We took the turkey's leg because we could not hold our hands still a sufficiently long time to obtain the picture. Over fifteen minutes' exposure is necessary to obtain any sort of a result, and that is a long time when one's muscles are untrained to that sort of thing."

"I am anxious to discover some record of the length of exposure. I find none anywhere. With us, however, two hours' exposure has been found productive of the very best results. I should not be willing to state positively, however, the longer the time of exposure the better the picture, but only on the basis of the results of two hours' exposure productive of best results."

The professor says that her attention is just now particularly directed to obtaining the relative transparency of substances to the cathode rays.

"To do," she says, "seems almost perfectly transparent to cathode rays. It is as the glass to the light. Objects placed between two boards are photographed much better than those placed between boards of any other substance. I have inclosed pieces of quartz, rock salt, gum and aluminum between two boards. It is interesting to note, in this connection, that the gum was most transparent, while the rock salt was least susceptible to the rays. I find, too, that in order to secure the best results, the plates must be of equal thickness."

"I can also find out the relative value of different plates. When I find the plates most sensitive to the cathode rays I can make my own plates and conduct experiments in much better manner. The best thing about it is that the simplest apparatus produces the best results and that the complications of alternate dynamos, always difficult to manage, do not render as complete service as the simple induction coil and the three or four bichromate cells."

Professor Whiting's experiments show that the college for women are quite as much interested and as intelligent in the matter as those for men. It is also interesting to note that Professor Whiting followed in his experiments exactly the method that Professor Whiting devised for herself.

THE "HALO" IN HARTFORD.

Trinity College Scientists Meet with Some Interesting Phenomena in Their Experiments with the X Ray.

Hartford, Conn., Feb. 11.—The scientists at Trinity College are very enthusiastic over the developments made by them in Roentgen photography at the college laboratory last night.

The photographs taken last night all show what is known in photography as "halation." This seems to indicate that the cathode X rays are reflected from the back of the plate holder.

This phenomena, as far as known, was discovered by Professor Robb, there having been no account published of its prior discovery.

"Halation," is a second photograph overlapping the first, the overlapping portion forming a faint fringe something like a halo. Professor Robb and Dr. Wolf continue their experiments further tonight.

ROENTGEN IN THE REICHSSTAG.

The Discoverer of the Cathode Ray Photography Will Conduct Some Interesting Experiments.

Berlin, Feb. 11.—The official announcement was made to-day that Professor Roentgen will conduct a series of interesting experiments in cathode ray photography in the Reichstag on Thursday.

It is also learned that the Government contemplates purchasing all rights of the new discovery. The Reichstag will be asked to make a generous appropriation for the promotion of the new science.

FAMINE OF CROOKES TUBES.

Scientists at a Standstill for Lack of Apparatus.

Scientists in this city who have been experimenting with the new photography are compelled to come to a halt on account of lack of Crookes tubes. Tubes are on their way from Europe in lots of from twenty to five hundred. Professor Michels, of the Chicago University, thus writes, Prof. Pupin, of Columbia, says there is no one in America better equipped for effective research will begin a series of experiments upon a scale not heretofore attempted except by Professor Roentgen. John D. Rockefeller himself is said to be especially interested in the work, and no expense or trouble will be spared in the experiments.

Professor Pupin will himself make no more experiments until he has received better tubes. He has had several tubes made that he believes will be improvements upon the tubes he has been using, and they have been sent to Harrison, N. J., to be pumped out. With his own pumping apparatus Prof. Pupin has not been able to secure complete vacuum.

He says that there is nothing new in producing photographic effect with the ordinary rays of the Holtz static machine, such as was suggested by Professor Roentgen, and he says that the photographs produced are not attributable to X rays at all. Some of the students who have been working in his laboratory have tried photographing by sunlight without removing the hard rubber shutters from the plate holder, and by placing keys, scissors, hair, etc., on the shutter have secured excellent shadow projection photography. The same result has been secured by the use of a sheet of cardboard, also intervened between the light and the subject to be photographed.

An ordinary ray will penetrate almost all the substances that are not light and opaque. The rays of light and X rays are not reflected by any of the above substances, or by others that have been tried. I have not experimented as much in trying to refract or concentrate them as would if I had had proper apparatus.

"There seems to be no connection between the X rays and the fluorescence and chemical activity in the ether within the tube," he said. "I have no doubt, however, that the X rays are caused by the longitudinal vibrations."

Greater New York Republicans.

About fifty invited persons attended the meeting of the Lenox Republican Club, at No. 122 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth street, last night, to hear addresses on Greater New York. The speakers were: Mr. Charles F. Smith, who read a paper on the mission said that Andrew H. Green, Joseph H. Choate, Francis M. Scott, Senators Lewis, Carter and Ford, C. G. McCook, C. N. Bliss and Thomas C. Platt had been invited to speak. None of them were present, but the company was instructed in the desirability of union by William Reddy, General O'Brien and Commissioner of Correction Robert J. Wright.

Platt Denies a Wild Story.

Thomas C. Platt laughed last night when shown a report telegraphed from Washington to the effect that he would support United States Senator Matthew Stanley Quay, the Republican "boss" of Pennsylvania, for President. "I have no time to deny such stories," said Platt, and he added, "If I have decided to do this I don't know anything about it."

The Laura M. Starin Affair.

One more accident has befallen a boat island duty on the three-hundred-hundred Laura M. Starin yesterday took fire in the boiler room, and a smokestack and three screaming tugs ran out to her and pumped water on her till the blaze was subdued.

IDA QUINLAN TO ANSWER.

Preliminary Examination of the Woman Who Is Suspected of the Murder of Her Sister.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 11.—Mrs. Ida Quinlan, accused of the murder of her sister, Sophia Grant, at No. 38 Brighton street, Charleston, on February 9, had her preliminary examination in the Charleston District Court this morning. She was represented by Senator J. J. Corbett. Judge Bragg conducted the hearing.

Ida was dressed entirely in black. She did not appear at all disconcerted. Captain Dugan, of the Inspector's office, conducted the case for the Government. He called as his first witness, Medical Examiner Harris, who testified to the autopsy. Dr. Harris said there was a strong odor of alcohol on the body. Mrs. Quinlan's counsel then cross-examined Dr. Harris, but without effect.

Dr. E. S. Wood, of the Harvard Medical School, told of receiving a stove lighter from Sergeant Fessenden on February 9. He examined it and found a small spot that looked like blood. He could not tell whether it was blood or not. He also examined the skirt of the victim three or four hours after death.

"Can you say, Doctor," asked Counsel Corbett, "that these blood spots were not removed from the victim three or four hours after death?"

"I can say that they were not. They would not have penetrated as they did. The blood would have been coagulated," the Doctor replied.

Dr. O'Brien, who was called the night of the murder, testified to the fact that he had been in the room with the victim when she was killed. Several other witnesses were called, who gave testimony as to the last time they saw Mrs. Quinlan, the conclusion being that she was killed by the Grand Jury without bail.

A TARIFF VOTE FAR AWAY.

Senate Finance Committee Will, However, Call Up the Bill To-day.

Washington, Feb. 11.—The Senate Committee on Finance this morning acted upon a large number of unimportant bills which have accumulated pending the debate on free silver and the tariff bill.

The tariff question came up informally, a number of amendments to a text of the House bill being agreed to. These amendments in no way relate to any vital part of the proposed act. It was agreed that so far as the committee was concerned, the tariff bill should be called up to-morrow without opposition, and made a unanimous vote, and it will be impossible to secure unanimous consent for a time to take a vote, and the debate will proceed along both silver and tariff lines for two weeks before any "unanimous consent" will be considered, much less agreed to.

Mr. Quay will not call for a vote on his resolution to recommit the tariff bill and free coinage substitute go over temporarily. He understood that an arrangement has been made whereby the silver substitute is to be withdrawn from the bill by the aid of the votes of sound money Democrats, although the silver men will subsequently offer the substitute as an amendment to the tariff bill. Republican members are in a hurry to get the bill of the bill. If they can hold their own vote intact and secure the vote of one Democrat they can put the bill through.

TOOK A TRAY OF DIAMONDS.

A Philadelphia Thief Makes an Easy Three Thousand Dollar Haul.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—The jewelry store of Theodore Kaempff, at No. 46 South Third street, was the scene of a bold robbery shortly before 2 o'clock this afternoon. \$3,000 worth of diamonds being the booty secured. One of Kaempff's customers while in the store, and the proprietor, Mr. Kaempff, and his wife, were taken to have a cigar. They repaired to a nearby cigar shop, leaving the store in charge of Thomas Caffrey, a boy ten years of age.

The jeweler and his customer had just about reached the cigar store when a man entered the jewelry store. "How much are those diamonds?" he inquired of the boy. The boy did not know, but informed the prospective purchaser that he would find out if the gentleman would wait a moment. The boy went in search of Mr. Kaempff. He was absent about a minute, returning in company with Mr. Kaempff. When they went back to the store, the door was open and a tray of diamonds, valued at \$3,000, was missing. Two rings which the stranger had dropped were found on the floor. He immediately notified a policeman. The thief, however, had a good start and in half an hour to-night no trace of him has been found.

INVENTOR KEELY INJURED.

Knocked Down and Trampled Upon by a Horse.

Philadelphia, Feb. 11.—John W. Keely, the inventor of the Keely motor, was knocked down by a runaway horse at Ninth and Chestnut streets this morning. Mr. Keely was just about to board a car when a frightened horse galloped down Chestnut street from Broad. He did not hear the cries of warning, being deep in thought, and had not got out of the way as the animal swerved around the car, knocking him violently to the pavement. One hoof of the horse struck the prostrate inventor, and he was sent flying to the head. Mr. Keely was also badly shocked. He was helped to the pavement in front of the Post Office, where he was attended for some time. He was soon taken to the Jefferson Hospital, where Dr. Birdsall treated the scalp wound. It appears that the horse struck his face and body, and it will be some time before he will be able to leave the hospital. The horse ran all the way to Third street before a policeman stopped him.

THIEVES HAVE A BANQUET.

They Dined in Governor Matthews's House While He Slept.

Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 11.—Thieves banqueted at the residence of Governor Matthews some time during last night, and when the family arose this morning the remnants of the feast were on the table and dining room floor, and the Governor's watch and \$12 in money were also missing. The thieves, it is believed, were guests who went about preparing their dinner, deliberately taking Mrs. Matthews's elegant set of china from the china cabinet, bringing bread, meat and other edibles from the pantry. While all this was going on the Governor and his family were asleep upstairs.

Nothing was broken and nothing was disturbed, except the watch and money, and the room was left in a state of confusion. The room was lit by a gas lamp, and as the whole affair was conducted so well the police are inclined to believe that the thieves were familiar with the premises.

A Mass Meeting to Aid Amnesty.

A meeting in aid of amnesty for Irish and Irish-American political prisoners confined in English jails was held in Independence Hall, Third avenue and Twenty-second street, last night. It was decided to hold a mass meeting in the Grand Opera House on February 23. Over \$2,000 was raised at the meeting to aid the cause.

Retired Butcher Cut His Throat.

William Smith, seventy-three years old, a retired butcher, who owned and lived in the house No. 679 Ninth avenue, committed suicide yesterday morning by cutting his throat with a razor. Mr. Smith had been in ill-health for several years and of late had suffered with melancholia. His body was discovered in his room at 9:30 a. m. His widow and several grown children survive him.

Don't be without it: Ueber's Tar, Rosin and Honey for coughs and colds. Sold everywhere.

DEAD BEFORE HER

HEAD WAS CUT OFF.

Strong Medical Testimony Given at the Inquest on Pearl Bryan's Death.

The Girl Was Decapitated by Some Person Familiar with the Study of Anatomy.

NO TRACE OF THE MISSING MEMBER.

Lulu May Hollingsworth's Many Stories Found to Have Been Absolutely True, and the Police Hunt for New Clues Without Result.

Cincinnati, O., Feb. 11.—Coroner Tingler, of Campbell County, Ky., to-day began the inquest of the death of Pearl Bryan, the Greenacres (Ind.) girl whose decapitated body was found lying in the bushes in a lot near Fort Thomas on the morning of February 1. The jurors are all prominent business men of Newport, and the inquiry was conducted by County Attorney Ramsey Washington.

Sheriff Jule Plummer, of Newport, who has been indefatigable in his investigation of the mystery, was the first witness examined. He told of the finding of the body and testified his belief that Pearl Bryan met her death by having her throat cut. He also told of the positive identification of the decapitated body by a brother and a sister of the girl.

Dr. Kyle, assistant surgeon at Fort Thomas testified that he did not think enough blood had been found about the body to indicate that the throat had been cut to produce death, and believed that the head had been severed from the body at least twelve or fifteen hours before the finding of the body. The decapitation had been done by some one familiar with the study of anatomy. He did not think the girl had been killed where the body was found.

J. B. Locke, who lives near the scene of the tragedy, and who heard the screams of a woman about 4 o'clock on the morning that the remains were discovered, testified that he had examined the locality, and had found very little blood on the bushes, and none more than two feet above the earth. He believed the body was taken out in a vehicle and carried to where found.

Detectives Crim and McDermott told of their investigations, resulting in the arrest of the dental student Jackson and of Walling. The inquest will probably last several days.

When Chief of Police Delach reached his office this morning he was met by a well-dressed woman, who said that she had something to impart that might be of importance to the department in connection with the Fort Thomas murder. She did not want to give her name, fearing publication, and before she could be asked the name she fled. He pledged his word that her name would not appear in the case. The Chief would not make the promise, but induced her to talk. For the present her name will not be made public.

She said that last Thursday a week ago she called at the dental college to get several teeth filled. She was referred to Walling, and in the evening, about 5 o'clock, she called at the college and met Walling, who examined her teeth. She then made an engagement to go to him on the following Thursday and have the work done. She read the papers and knew of his arrest.

She called at the dental college, however, and was attended by another student. Cell Officer Henry Goodwood has made a thorough search of the ground near the spot where the body was found, under the direction of Walling. The prisoner told him to carefully search the two lots between the house and the spot where the murdered body lay. Underwood, with John Locke and several other persons, carefully went over the entire ground. This did not satisfy Goodwood, but nothing was found.

St. Jackson, who was arrested, will probably be removed to Newport Jail shortly. Requisition papers will be presented and honored within a few days. The jail in Newport is a ramshackle frame building, which the Sheriff himself said could be broken into with a scimitar. There have been continual threats of lynching, and an organization of five hundred men is said to have been formed in Covington to lynch the men. The people of Newport will hold a meeting to take steps to prevent mob law.

There is no militia, either in Covington or Newport, and the nearest State soldiers are at Lexington. The danger that the jail will be stormed is thought to be serious, and for that reason alone the suspects will be kept on this side of the river as long as possible.

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KILLED TWO AND SELF.

Tragedy in an Iowa Town Due to Insanity Brought on by Long Enforced Idleness.

Newton, Ia., Feb. 11.—A double murder and the suicide of the murderer occurred at noon to-day at the home of R. T. Smith, both he and his wife being the victims of the murderous passion of their son-in-law, Charles Phares.

The tragedy was due to a fit of insanity, supposed to have been brought on by Phares's dependency on account of enforced idleness for a long time. He was a barber and a short time ago removed to this city with his family, a wife and child of five years. They lived at the home of Mrs. Phares's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

At noon to-day Phares came home from downtown and entered the room where his son-in-law, Charles, was sitting. He drew a revolver and shot Mr. Smith in the left side of the face, the bullet passing through the ear, going through his head. Then he turned the weapon on Mrs. Smith and shot her in the mouth. The body of the girl was found lying in the bushes in the left side of the face. The bullet entered the brain and caused instant death. Mrs. Phares was away from home at the time of the shooting and has been prostrated since she learned of it.

THEODORE THOMAS ASSAILED.

Rivarde Calls Him Inconsiderate, Unprofessional and Caddish.

Detroit, Mich., Feb. 11.—M. Achille Rivarde, the violin virtuoso, was soloist at a concert given here by Theodore Thomas's orchestra last night. It is now learned that before he came on there was a bitter war of words behind the scenes between him and Mr. Thomas.

Rivarde says he was engaged to play the Mendelssohn concerto and Wlenawski's "Airs Russe," with full orchestra, but that when he arrived he found that Mr. Thomas had cut out all of the concerto but the first movement and substituted piano for orchestra. He refused to appear, and Rivarde's refusal was the result. It was finally arranged that Thomas should play Rivarde's accompaniment for the entire concerto.

Rivarde says that through inability to do better or through nasty spite Thomas accompanied him in the first movement, and forced an unnaturally rapid tempo on the soloist in the last movement. Unpleasantly, inconsiderate, unprofessional and in all other terms he then applied to the great leader.

THE SPORTSMAN'S EXHIBITION.

Everything That Pertains to Outdoor Pastimes to Find a Place.

The present is the season of the big indoor shows which every Winter attract thousands from all walks of life to the Madison Square Garden. Following the poultry show, which now holds sway, comes the dog show, then the cat and bird show, which in turn gives way to the real exposition of the true sportsman with his collection of firearms, game and all manner of interesting matter from forest, field and stream, including guides from the sportsman's point of view, and all manner of trappers, cowboys, Indians, depicting their primitive home life and means of trapping, hunting, etc.

Among the notable contributors are: Theodore Roosevelt, William Ziegler, J. W. Lawrence, Seventh, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth and Thirty-third regiments; N. Y. A. C.; N. M. A. C.; Crescent A. C.; Orange A. C.; G. P. M. C.; St. Louis A. C.; Princeton A. C.; Yale A. C.; and all the prominent firms interested in sports and sporting goods.

March 16 and 17 are the dates, and the exhibition will easily surpass all previous ones.

NORTHSIDE GUN CLUB.

Heyer Won the Club Shoot, Killing Seven Straight.

The North Side Gun Club enjoyed perfect shooting weather at Dexter Park, Long Island, yesterday on the occasion of their regular weekly gathering at the traps.

H. Heyer won the club shoot, a seven-bird sweep, Tierman, who was second, spilling a nearly perfect score of one-barrel kills, well delivered, by losing his second out bounds.

Jennings was the first small sweep and Tierman the second, with three straight. The scores follow:

CLUB SHOOT—SEVEN BIRDS.
J. Jennings.....1 2 2 2 2 1 0 5
H. Heyer.....1 2 2 2 2 2 2 2
J. Tierman.....1 2 1 1 1 1 1 6
M. Schults.....0 2 2 2 1 0 4

SWEEP—THREE BIRDS.
J. Tierman.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6
J. Jennings.....2 0 0 2
J. Schults.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6
Tierman first money, Jennings second money.

SEVEN